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WORKERS DEMAND PARTICIPATION IN DECISIONMAKING

PY072211 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1928 GMT 6 Apr 83

[By Adalid Cabrera Lumuz]

[Text] La Paz, 6 Apr (EFE) -- Bolivian workers today demanded from the government of President Siles Zuazo greater participation in the making of political decisions, so as to guarantee the existence of democracy, in view of new threats that are looming over the constitutional order that began only 3 months ago. A meeting of almost 100 union leaders decided to confirm their support for democracy and to warn those sectors interested in interrupting the constitutional order that Bolivian workers will resort to all means to stop them.

The union leaders evaluated the present national political and economic situation, which is dominated by military sectors, which have virtually proposed the replacement of the present democratic government. The labor representatives harshly condemned plans to destabilize the democratic govenrment, which are being promoted by military and private business sectors.

In view of disputes within the government, which serve as a pretext for subversive sectors, the majority of union leaders demanded greater participation in political decisions in order to expand the social bases of democracy, and to stop any threats against the constitutional order. They noted that problems with the Siles Zuazo government have virtually created a power vacuum, and since this poses a threat to democarcy, the workers expressed their willingness to strengthen and defend the system. However, they criticized the economic measures issued by the Siles government in November and March, because they do not solve the serious problems that are affecting the majority of the population.

Union leaders urged the government to stop complacently accepting IMF positions, and to start promoting a policy aimed at achieving the economic recovery of the country -- a policy that is more in keeping with the present national situation.

The top-ranking members of the Bolivian union movement drafted a joint statement to establish the position of the labor sector. This statement will be submitted to Siles Zuazo, so that he may adopt political and economic decisions that will benefit the labor sector and democracy.

The meeting of union leaders, which was initially called to discuss only the economic situation and government economic measures, also included on its agenda the proposal to call new general elections for July 1983, in view of the failure of the present government. The proposal is being promoted by certain military sectors.

NO INCIDENTS REPORTED IN SAO PAULO 7 APR

PY080414 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Tomorrow's newspapers will report that calm prevailed today, Thursday, in Sao Paulo. Many policemen have been patrolling the downtown area since early in the morning. The situation was calm all day and no demonstration was staged today. Although stores opened normally, people still seemed worried and walked rapidly through the streets.

Romeu Tuma, superintendent of the Federal Police in Sao Paulo, today reported that investigations into the incidents that took place in Sao Paulo in recent days show that the Socialist Convergence and the Communist Party of Brazil [PC do B] were involved.

Military police officials have reported that during the 3 days of violence in Sao Paulo, the military police arrested 576 persons, and helped 127 wounded persons -- including three military policemen. Seven police cars were damaged and 15 private cars sustained dents and broken glass. According to the military police, 50 stores were looted.

Governor Warns Demonstrators

PY071951 [Editorial report] Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese at 1600 GMT on 7 April 1983 carries an interview granted at Bandeirantes Palace in Sao Paulo Governor Franco Montoro. In the poorly heard interview, Montoro points out that "Sao Paulo city is completely calm. The police forces have been stationed on the streets with the sole purpose of warning those who intend to carry out demonstrations that they will be arrested and prosecuted."

The governor points out that "those persons will not be arrested under the national security law but under the penal code, since the crimes of looting and theft are crimes committed against public property which is protected by the penal code." Governor Montoro then says that the national security force is carrying out investigations and that many persons have been arrested. Montoro states that these demonstrations "are aimed at jeopardizing the political opening process which the government and Brazilian people desire."

When he was asked whether the government was aware of any infiltrations of the demonstrations staged in Sao Paulo, he states that investigations are being carried out and that all those persons found guilty would be duly punished.

LEGISLATOR REPORTS RIOT ATTEMPTS IN RIO

PY072354 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] PDT [Democratic Labor Party] Deputy Bocaiuva Cunha warned that there has been an attempt to stage riots in Rio de Janeiro today and that the incidents followed the pattern of the Sao Paulo events. He reported that two motorcycle gang members encouraged a mob to loot a supermarket and that police had to intervene to prevent further disruptions. He claimed that no matter what economic policy the state government adopts, there will always be attempts to disrupt order in that state.

HURTADO DISCUSSED PURPOSE OF TRIP TO U.S.

PA071822 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1300 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Guayaquil -- Moments before boarding the powerful Ecuatoriana de Aviacion Boeing 707 in which he traveled to New York for a 3-day visit to the United States, the constitutional President of the Republic Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea emphatically said that it is necessary for Ecuador to abandon its cloister.

Hurtado said that he as made several trips for this purpose, that the government has carried out several initiatives in order to get the country more actively involved in international politics. He added that probably the most significant step has been joining the Nonaligned Movement.

Hurtado said his trip to the United States centered on the Ecuadorean Government's interest in discussing economic problems with the United States. The government wants to discuss those affecting Latin America, especially Ecuador's problems. He pointed out that it is very important for the United States of America, its public and undoubtedly its government, to become aware of the crisis affecting Latin America, and of the unavoidable social and political consequences of that crisis.

The president added that he and his government have been very serious regarding the country's perspectives in relation to his trip. He said: Statements I have made, the notes I sent to the Court of Constitutional Guarantees and the news conference I granted a few days ago should be analyzed. You will not find any grounds for the exaggerated expectancy in the international public opinion.

Summarizing the purpose of his trip, Hurtado said it is related to economic matters, and it has to do with the problems affecting Ecuador and the continent. His final words were a reiteration of his optimism for the future of the Ecuadorean democracy. I am always optimistic, he said.

DEFENSE MINISTRY CONFIRMS BORDER INCIDENT

PA071714 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1300 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] The National Defense Ministry confirmed on Wednesday that a Peruvian soldier wounded an Ecuadorean soldier in the left forearm. The bullet was fired from a Fal rifle. The Defense Ministry communique stated that an Ecuadorean patrol was performing routine duties in the jungle, and as soldier Angel Toledo was resting, he was hit by a bullet fired by a Peruvian soldier who had entered Ecuadorean territory. The Peruvian then quickly fled, firing several shots into the air.

The incident occurred on Tuesday, at approximately 1000 in the Miasi sector of the Zamora-Chinchipe Province in southeastern Ecuador. The communique noted that the other patrol members inspected the area to determine if more Peruvian soldiers were there. The ministry added that no further incidents have been reported. The wounded soldier was sent to a medical center.

As we may recall, on 18 January, two Peruvian soldiers were killed in another incident that occurred in Ishpingo Viejo, in Ecuadorean territoy, according to official reports. A binational commission is investigating the circumstances of that incident.

As soon as the Foreign Ministry learned of the latest incident, acting Foreign Minister Rodrigo Valdes summoned the Peruvian charge d'affairs in Quito to his office and presented a diplomatic protest to him.

[Begin recording] [Rodrigo Valdes] The Defense Ministry issued a communique informing the public of an incident that occurred near the Ecuadorean town of Miasi in Zamora-Chinchipe Province. Ecuadorean soldier Angel Toledo was wounded while doing routine work in the jungle. He was hit by a bullet fired by a Peruvian soldier who was in Ecuadorean territory. As soon as the Foreign Ministry learned of the incident, I, as acting foreign minister, summoned the Peruvian charge d'affairs in Quito to my office, and presented him the diplomatic charges on the incident.

[Question] In any case, there are reports that there have been more incidents, or probably a second incident.

[Answer] No, this report is absolutely false. There has been no other incident after the one I have just mentioned: Only one shot fired by a Peruvian soldier, and that's all. [end recording]

Peru Informed

PA070201 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2332 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Quito, 6 Apr (EFE) -- Acting Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Rodrigo Valdes today made the "appropriate diplomatic representation" to Peruvian charge d'affaires Ricardo Luna over Tuesday's border incident. According to a bulletin issued by the Foreign Ministry, Valdes met at his office with the Peruvian diplomat.

The bulletin refers to a Defense Ministry report according to which Ecuadorean soldier Angel Toledo was wounded by a bullet fired by a Peruvian Army soldier during a cleanup operation in the jungle, in Ecuadorean territory. According to the Defense Ministry, the incident took place in "the vicinity of the Ecuadorean town of Miasi, in Zamora-Chinchipe Province." According to a newspaper report, the place is located in the Condor Mountain Range, which was the scene of armed confrontations between forces of the two countries during January and February 1981.

MINISTRY RESPONDS TO CHARGES ON SWEDISH ARMS

PA051450 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] The Foreign Ministry yesterday issued a report on the charges about the irregularities that supposedly occurred in negotiations on the construction of fishing ports in Posorja and the purchase of Swedish arms by Ecuador. In a communique, the Foreign Ministry stated that such charges refer to the time prior to the current constitutional government, and that they have been made by two Ecuadoreans living in Sweden. Nevertheless, the communique added, once the authorities learned of those charges and previous charges by the two Ecuadorean citizens, the proper officials began an exhaustive investigation.

GOVERNMENT REFINANCES FOREIGN DEBT, GETS LOAN

PY061949 Paris AFP in Spanish 1537 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 6 Apr (AFP) -- It was learned today from authorized sources that Uruguay reached an agreement with its main international bank creditors to refinance its foreign debt payments due this year and that it also obtained additional loans from these banks. The sources added that the debt to be refinanced totals $550 million and that the new loans granted by the advisory group of seven U.S., European and Japanese banks (Citibank, Bank of America, Manufacturers Hanover Trust, Lloyd, Credit Suisse, Nova Scotia and Bank of Tokyo) add up to about $200 million.

ARMED FORCES SET RULES FOR POLITICAL DIALOGUE

PY062008 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0501 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Montevideo, 4 Apr (EFE) -- After an extensive meeting of the Political Affairs Commission (Comaspo), the Uruguayan military have set the ground rules for holding an imminent dialogue with political parties, within the second stage of the democratization plan.

The meeting, which was presided over by the commander of the 1st army division, General Julio Cesar Rapela, was held behind closed doors. However, EFE has been able to learn that during the meeting the military established the proposals that will be submitted to the three officially recognized political parties: Blanco, Colorado and the Civic Union.

At the same time, the three political parties held interparty meetings to propose to the military the carrying out of coordinated actions to achieve the democratization of the country. The political parties agree on the need for advancing the date of elections, which have been announced for 1984, and for putting an end to the 11-year old military regime.

Humberto Ciganda, president of the Civic Union, a Social Christian party which acts as a bridge between the two main Uruguayan political parties, the Blanco and Colorado parties, told EFE that the political parties believe that the Constitution will not have to be drastically changed.

However, in view of the lack of laws to combat terrorism, the military believe that a new constitution is needed to safeguard national security and to avoid a new outbreak of Tupamaro guerrilla activity.

CASTANEDA ON REOPENING OF C.A. PEACE INITIATIVE

FL072230 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2134 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Paris, 7 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico, France and Spain may reopen the initiatives for peace in Nicaragua and El Salvador, Jorge Castaneda, Mexican ambassador to France said today. During a meeting with the French association of journalists specializing on Latin America, Castaneda revealed that Spain and France may soon take part in a new diplomatic peace initiative together with Mexico, Panama, Colombia and Venezuela.

The foreign ministers of the four Latin American countries agreed last year to join forces to achieve an opening of dialogue in favor of a negotiated solution to the Central American quarrel. Castaneda pointed out that despite the fact that diplomatic actions had been unsuccessful, the [peace] initiatives for Central America moderated the attitude of the United States and prevented a direct invasion of Nicaragua some months ago.

COLUMNIST VIEWS UPCOMING SHULTZ, REGAN VISIT

PA062032 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 4 Apr 83 p 3

["Political Repertoire" column by Abraham Garcia Ibarra: "Why Are Shultz and Regan Coming?" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] In another 2 weeks, George Shultz and Donald Regan, the U.S. secretaries of state and of the treasury, will be our distinguished and fearsome guests. We don't know their final agenda yet, so we are not sure if they will accompany us to Veracruz to commemorate the 69th anniversary of that 21 April in 1914, when the U.S. MARINES staged the last direct armed U.S. intervention in Mexico.

Mr Shultz will probably be tempted to remind us of some excerpt of a speech delivered not too long ago, at the Conservative Political Action Congress in Washington. The speech maintained that the implementation of the basic aspects of Ronald Reagan's policy demand "ECONOMIC AND MILITARY STRENGTH, as well as will and determination to put forth U.S. principles and values," and the capacity of that strength and realism FOR CONSTRUCTIVE PURPOSES.

Perhaps Mr Shultz will be discreet enough not to remind us publicly. If apparent decency behooves him, Mr Shultz will tell us publicly that his government intends to continue encouraging a good neighbor policy; that if U.S. fate is closely connected to that of Mexico, the most prudent thing is to try to preserve a stable partner. And if such a partner is desired, how can cooperation be denied it, cooperation so that it can surmount its economic problems?

Conditions will be set, however. Mexico's acceptance of just one of them would suffice. Why not forsake that stubborn and obstructionist solidarity with the Central American and Caribbean peoples? In exchange, and after agreeing to forget "historic hatreds," Mexico might benefit from some of Mr Shultz' suggestions; after all, this is why he heads the U.S. State Department.

He might intercede to have the embargo on Mexican tuna suspended.

He might take steps to alleviate the persecution of Mexican immigrants and he might even obtain a moratorium on the Simpson-Mazzoli Bill.

And if the human rights appeal goes even further, he might recommend that the undocumented Mexicans no longer be used to supply blood in the U.S. border states and even that the medical experiments that the U.S. sects do on Mexican Indians be stopped. He might -- this is why Regan is with him -- take steps to reconsider the measure withdrawing over 50 Mexican products from the preferential tariff system.

In an act of supreme kindness, with Mr Regan beside him, and out of deep love for Mexicans, he might try to turn that new sword of Damocles hanging over our economic system -- the $5 tax per barrel of oil imports -- into a mere project. See how many good things Mr Shultz might offer -- offer, because delivering is something else -- if this once, Mexico were to give up its foreign policy principles, were to contribute to the U.S. Government's FOURTH BORDER plan and were to docilely join the great effort to end the Cuban-USSR plot against the neighboring empire's national security.

Pleased with his diplomatic mission, Mr Shultz would then say: "There are opportunities for a better life, for us to have a more productive economy, and for there to be a more stable and peaceful world if we are determined to achieve this." Mr Shultz would then return to Washington to tell Ronald Reagan: "Mission accomplished. We have rescued a useful partner."

It is only that before Mr Shultz reaches the Oval Office in the White House, we Mexicans will be celebrating on 21 April the 69th anniversary of the armed attack on the coasts of the Gulf of Mexico, not because of an urge to maintain historic hatreds, but merely to remember that we have a neighbor who has not lost the condemnable habit of shedding blood in other people's gardens, as it is still doing in Nicaragua and El Salvador and wherever it pleases. That is why it has a manifest destiny.

BRIEFS

NEW SOCIAL COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM -- Interior Secretary Manuel Bartlett Diaz announced the reorganization of the Social Communications System. [SCS]. It will have a coordinating council, which will handle planning and programming. The coordinating council will comprise nine secretaries, one under secretary and three information directors. It will have a technical secretariat, a consultative council, and will include authorities of the Interior Secretariat and of semistate coordinated social communications institutions. Furthermore, three new institutes have been created by presidential decree: The Mexican Cinematography Institute, the Mexican Radio Institute and the Mexican Television Institute. Nezahualcoyotl de la Vega, leader of the Radio and Television Workers, stressed his hope that the SCS will be the point of departure for achieving the improvement and better utilization of the state's media for the people's benefit. [Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 15 Mar 83 p 3 PA]

MEXICAN PIPE ENTERPRISE -- Mexico City 2 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- When the Mexican Pipe Producing Enterprise begins production at the end of this year, Pemex will be able to cut its imports by $200 million per year, Emilio Zorrilla Vazquez, director of the parastate enterprise, said today. The enterprise's objective will be to supply 50 percent of Pemex's oil and gas pipe requirements. The pipe enterprise is located in Lazaro Cardenas, Michoacan. It will begin producing an average of 290,000 tons per year and increasing to 400,000 tons per year by 1985. Investment in the enterprise amounts to 58 billion pesos. [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0325 GMT 3 Apr 83 FL]

TRAINING SALVADORAN TROOPS IN CANAL AREA OPPOSED

PA071739 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 6 Apr 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Inconvenient Announcement"]

[Text] The community has heard with great surprise the statement of a State Department official surnamed Cato, who said that the necessary steps are being taken to train a large contingent of Salvadoran troops, troops of Alvaro Magana's government, at the School of the Americas, which operates on our territory in the Canal Area.

Apparently the State Department official is not in the least familiar with the text of the annex agreement to the Torrijos-Carter treaty. This is how LA REPUBLICA interprets the State Department candor in making such a statement. The negotiator and signatories of the new Panama Canal Treaty set forth their will to place the canal and the area used for its defense beyond any world or regional conflict. In this respect, the U.S. Armed Forces and the National Guard of Panama act in coordination, as the military arm of the Joint Commission, to protect the canal, its installations and areas. They do so under the principle which is always based on mutual defense and to maintain international traffic in an efficient manner. The Peace and Neutrality Protocol, an annex to the existing treaty, announces to the world, the governments and the peoples that the canal is apart from all form of conflict either regional, hemispheric or universal, and wishes to remain so in perpetruity. In other words, the Peace and Neutrality Protocol is a complement guaranteeing that even in war, the canal will continue operating for the reasons it was conceived: For the benefit of communication, commerce and world peace. To act in any other way would mean getting the canal and its installations involved in conflicts that would damage it, destroy it or wipe it off the face of the earth.

Panama and the United States have obtained a diplomatic victory with the Canal Peace and Neutrality Protocol. Any attempt to train troops, other than those of the United States or Panama, in any area of the canal is a deliberate or unconscious violation of the existing documents which govern our sensitive relations with that nation of the North. Furthermore, training such troops here would result in a serious internal situation for Panama. We do not want to, and should not return to the days of January 1964. Prudence, Mr Cato.

COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

PA080035 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2252 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Panama City, 7 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge and his retinue arrived in Panama City at 1730 (2230 GMT) today for an official visit of 72 hours. He was received at the Omar Torrijos Herrera International Airport by Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella and his full Cabinet, the diplomatic corps and special guests.

Monge will be here next Sunday when Colombian President Belisario Betancur arrives for a special tripartite meeting with the Panamanian and Costa Rican presidents to discuss the wave of violence that is lashing Central America.

Tomorrow, Monge will meet with De la Espriella to discuss bilateral affairs, and on Saturday he will rest on Contadora Island, off the Pacific coast.

COSTA RICA

U.S. AMBASSADOR MCNEIL TO END TOUR IN JUNE

PA071550 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Official sources have confirmed that U.S. Ambassador Francis J. McNeil will leave his post because he has been appointed to an important U.S. Government post in Washington. McNeil has been U.S. ambassador to Costa Rica for 2 years and 8 months; he will have completed a 3-year tour of duty by the time he leaves the country in June.

Even though the U.S. Government's decision has not been officially confirmed, confidential and reliable sources have revealed that McNeil will be transferred and promoted to a highly important post. According to confidential information, McNeil will be in charge of an important office in Washington. The office will handle all Central American and Caribbean affairs since the diplomat, who has appointed U.S. ambassador to Costa Rica during the previous administration, has carried out very important work. Political and diplomatic circles describe him as one of the officials with greatest knowledge and expertise on Central American and Caribbean matters. Hence, he will be in charge of that office.

The Costa Rican Government has approved the new U.S. ambassador, even though his name has not been revealed for reasons of protocol. It has been learned that the new envoy has a doctorate in philosophy. He has worked closely with President Ronald Reagan since his political campaign and has continued to collaborate with President Reagan during his administration. Even though the new ambassador does not speak Spanish fluently, it has been said that, by June when he arrives in Costa Rica, he will be prepared to speak and understand Spanish perfectly.

SECURITY MINISTER CONFIRMS EXPULSION OF PASTORA

PA071515 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] The Costa Rican newspaper LA REPUBLICA reported that Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano confirmed Eden Pastora's expulsion from Costa Rica. Pastora is a Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary.

Most Costa Rican newspapers also reported that a few days ago Costa Rican authorities seized a vehicle with a radio transmitter. The vehicle belonged to Pastora. The papers also accused Pastora of having training camps in Costa Rican territory. During a legislative assembly session, Deputy Arnoldo Ferreto said that Eden Pastora had more than 300 men in Barra del Colorado on Costa Rica's Atlantic side and that the men were preparing to attack Nicaragua.

EL SALVADOR

GUERRILLA COMMANDER REPORTED KILLED IN VERAPAZ

PA070026 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 6 Apr 83 p 2

[Excerpt] San Vicente -- A guerrilla commander was killed by the army during clashes in Verapaz on Monday morning, when military forces ousted extremists from the area.

The subversives had taken that town, as well as Guadalupe, both of which are on the slopes of the Chichontepec volcano in northern San Vicente.

The guerrilla commander was killed during the heavy clashes that lasted from 2200 on Sunday until 0700 on Monday. He was identified as a commander by the townspeople, because he wore a special badge on his beret. Residents of the area saw the guerrillas pick up the body and carry it by mule toward the volcano, where there are extremist camps.

During this clash, 11 members of the Verapaz civil defense units were also killed. The number of army casualties is unknown. The army managed to oust the subversives, but before the army reinforcements arrived the extremists had sacked stores and private homes. They destroyed two homes with bazookas, one belonging to a priest named Cubillas and another owned by Jose Rivera. There were no civilian casualties during the clash because the people hid in their homes.

COPREFA ON GUERRILLA CASUALTIES IN SAN VICENTE

PA072254 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 7 Apr 83 p 2

[Text] Four guerrilla commanders were killed by the army in clashes that took place in San Lorenzo, San Vicente Department, on Sunday and Monday. The Armed Forces Press Committee [Coprefa] reported that "in a clash in San Lorenzo, the army inflicted several casualties on the terrorists. Jose Anibal Osorio, alias Tiburcio, founder of the terrorist groups in the paracentral part of the country, was killed. He was also an instructor at a school for guerrillas, and a column chief." Coprefa added that Rafael Salas Castillo, alias Fidel, a squad leader, was killed, along with Ernesto Flores and another commander known as Alexander, who was the operations command chief in the same area.

In the San Lorenzo and San Sebastian areas, the subversives attacked other towns, including San Cayetano Istepeque, where they shot the mayor to death. On the same day the guerrillas also occupied the towns of Verapaz and Guadalupe, destroying private properties and sacking stores. The army ousted the extremists, causing them several casualties and recovering the towns in San Vicente department.

POLICE DISCOVER ERP HIDEOUTS IN SAN SALVADOR

PA071413 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 6 Apr 83 pp 4, 25

[Communique issued by the National Police General Directorate in San Salvador on 4 April 1983]

[Excerpt] In the last days of March, two locales used cladestinely by the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) were discovered. Jose Luis Hurtado Flores and Olimpia Martinez de Rodriguez were arrested. The two individuals are involved in ERP activities designed to generate violence, such as the murder of poor people and acts of sabotage involving dynamite and incendiary bombs. The sabotage is aimed at destroying the national economy.

The first house, at 226 Granada Street in San Salvador's La Providencia neighborhood, was run by Mrs Martinez de Rodriguez as if it were her home and small shop.

Actually, it was a meeting place where subversive terrorists planned their future actions. Inside the house, there was a hiding place containing ERP documents, instruction manuals, Marxist-Leninist literature, photographs, tapes of subversive messages, etc.

According to a statement by Mrs Martinez, she has been a member of the organization since 1978 and her alias is "Chiquita Mari." Before this, she had been a member of the seamstress guild where she was recruited initially to be a member of the 28 February people's leagues. Hurtado Flores, along with some of Martinez de Rodriguez' relatives, was in charge of taking care of the house and watching the neighborhood.

The second clandestine locale was found in Nueva San Salvador in a house at 4-14 West Second Street. It had been abandoned by its occupants who also belong to ERP. They had bought the house a year ago for 40,000 colones. Close inspection revealed an entrance leading to a fairly large room which served as a workroom for the manufacture, maintenance and repair of heavy, semiheavy, light, long and short arms used by criminal terrorist bands in their attacks on rural towns, city halls, offices of the Antel [National Telecommunications Administration] and homes, as well as military and public security posts.

A large military arsenal was found: 4 105-mm mortars, other mortars in the process of being made, 40 handmade mortar shells, 38 tubes for making grenades with 105-mm fuses, ammunition of various calibers, 5 rifles, 4 handguns and other materiel.

FMLN REPORTS SEIZURE OF TOWNS IN SAN VICENTE

PA070446 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 7 Apr 83

[War bulletin issued by the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front, San Vicente Department; no date given -- read by announcer]

[Text] On 3 April our forces seized four towns in San Vicente Department in order to inform the people about the progress of our our revolutionary struggle. The towns were the following: Guadalupe, Verapaz, (San Elustio el Tablon) and San Cayetano Istepeque, all of which are located in southwest San Vicente Department.

Our popular militias who took San Cayetano Istepeque held a meeting, distributed propaganda and executed the town's mayor, who was a member of the Arena [Nationalist Republican Alliance] and was repudiated by the population.

(San Elustio el Tablon), located on the slopes of Chichontepec volcano, was taken 1 hour, after we subdued the paramilitary forces. We immediately summoned the population to a meeting. The entire population attended it. We only attacked the paramilitary post. Two paramilitary members and a soldier were killed.

The town of Guadalupe was totally seized. The command post, the governor's office and the mayor's office were destroyed. The paramilitary elements held themselves up in the homes of the townspeople. In view of this, and in order not to hurt the population, our forces decided to hold up the attac.. The entire population supported our guerrilla forces.

We seized the following during this action: 9 G-3 rifles, 3,000 7.62-mm rounds, 3 G-3 [word indistinct] and other materiel. The dictatorship suffered 25 casualties. The wounded soldiers were turned over the civilian population. We regret the fall of two heroic combatants.

HONDURAS

PAZ BARNICA SAYS NICARAGUA EXPORTS VIOLENCE

PY072040 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0152 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 6 Apr (TELAM) -- Honduran Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica charged here today that Nicaragua is currently the main source exporting violence in Central America and destabilizing democratic governments, such as those of Honduras and Costa Rica. Moreover, he noted that if Nicaragua wants war, Honduras wants peace.

In this regard he noted that Honduras will struggle for peace until the very last moment through dialogue, through negotiations and through the exchange of opinions, with Nicaragua and with other countries of the Americas and countries throughout the world; since we want to achieve an overall regional solution to Central American problems, which are in fact region-wide problems. The Honduran foreign minister made this statement during a press conference he held today at the Plaza Hotel in Buenos Aires. The Honduran foreign minister was accompanied by his advisor Jorge Ramon Hernandez.

As for the meeting he held today with Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari, the Honduran official said that among other things, they discussed the situation in Central America. Paz Barnica said that Argentina, like any other country could help promote the initiative of holding, as soon as possible, a meeting of foreign ministers from all Central American countries without any exceptions.

He said that the objective of this meeting is to seek mechanisms, which through dialogue and negotiation, may enable us to establish a stable and lasting peace in the region. He also warned that if other Latin American countries do not take the proper measures, the Central American drama may end up in a serious conflict.

Moreover, he noted that he also expressed to Aguirre Lanari his satisfaction over the fact that some specific measures have already been taken to promote bilateral cooperation in the cultural and technical assistance field.

Paz Barnica Interview by CLARIN

PY070253 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 6 Apr 83 pp 18, 19, 20

[Undated interview granted by Honduran Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica to CLARIN correspondents Roberto Pablo Guareschi and Mario Stilman in Buenos Aires]

[Text] [Question] Foreign Minister, what is your opinion about what is happening between Honduras and Nicaragua?

[Answer] I want to start by telling you a very unusual experience; I was told yesterday (meaning Monday) that Argentine Foreign Ministry officials were concerned because Miguel d'Escoto and I were travelling on the same Aerolineas Argentinas plane. And I told them: There is no reason to worry because the problem exists only between the Governments of Honduras and Nicaragua. D'Escoto and I have been friends for more than 20 years. We have talked in Miami, on the plane and here in Buenos Aires....

[Question] Do you believe then that there are possibilities of dialogue, of an agreement?

[Answer] I believe there are adequate conditions for that. I do not deny that there are difficulties between the two countries and that relations are extremely tense and deteriorated at this moment, but this is part of the overall serious Central American situation. Central America is now going through a period of political and historical decisions and one must not forget that Central America holds a strategic position in the world. Political oppression, social injustice and economic exploitation have long prevailed in our countries.

[Question] What do you mean by decisions?

[Answer] Look, Honduras solved its problem through democratic elections. At first it seemed that Nicaragua also would solve its problem through a revolution which overthrew one of the bloodiest tyrannies in Latin America. We sympathized with the Sandinist revolutionary process. Furthermore, hundreds of Nicaraguan leaders who are now holding government posts formerly lived in Honduras. But we have borders with El Salvador, which is now having a civil war; with Nicaragua, which has serious problems to achieve political stability and serious socioeconomic problems; and with Guatemala, which also has its own problems. So, look at the problems we Hondurans have to cope with, in addition to having thousands of refugees from these countries in our territory...

[Question] Excuse me, Foreign Minister, could you specify those problems?

[Answer] Yes, of course; border problems. We have proof of the Nicaraguan Government's intervention and actions designed to destabilize and to disrupt the Honduran democratic system, actions....

[Question] Could you be more specific?

[Answer] What I want to tell you is that the tensions existing between Nicaragua and Honduras are of a comprehensive, regional nature. We are going through this violent stage because we are poor countries. Misery and injustice breed revolution and violence and all this is being used to seek ideological supremacy in the East-West confrontation....

[Question] Do you mean that Nicaraguan could be the backbone of that ideological confrontation?
[Answer] Observers think so.
[Question] And what do you think?
[Answer] I believe that with its attitude, Nicaragua could indeed touch off a very serious ideological struggle in Central America, right?

[Question] What kind of struggle would that be?

[Answer] It would be a struggle between a totalitarian system which denies every right and freedom to society, and a representative democratic system elected by the people. Yet this problem must be primarily solved by Central Americans without the intervention of foreign powers, whether continental or extracontinental, which are just seeking to reserve their interests which are foreign to our interests. We do not want Central America to become an area where the great powers could instigate polarized confrontations.

[Question] Yet there exists the impression that Honduras would represent the West in view of its close relations with the United States.

[Answer] No, Honduras merely represents an undeveloped country with a democratic government in the process of being consolidated. We certainly maintain cordial cooperative relations with the United States because we are living in a time of interdependence. The United States gives us economic aid....

[Question] ...but also in the military field....

[Answer] Yes, but we will never agree to intervention in our country, as Foreign Minister d'Escoto charged one day before leaving for Buenos Aires. He charged that there was foreign intervention in Honduras, which must defend its sovereignty against the United States which has been instigating an international war against Nicaragua. No, I cannot accept that, Instead, I believe it is in Nicaragua that there is not only intervention but occupation.

[Question] What kind?

[Answer] Certain observers believe that there are foreign advisers from countries of the continent like Cuba or from countries outside the continent and in the Soviet sphere. In Nicaragua there are 17,000 persons who are handling the economy, the education and who have an enormous amount of military influence. This is very serious. However, the Nicaraguans keep saying that they have no domestic problems and that the counterrevolutionaries are seeping in from Honduras....

[Question] You were talking about certain observers... however, there are other observers who say that there are U.S., Argentine and other military advisers in Honduras...they are saying that there are U.S. bases....

[Answer] That is not true. What we have done in Honduras is modernize the landing strips for commercial or military planes. We have an agreement with the United States and they sent us 50 or 52 advisers. About the Argentines, I have no official information. Perhaps it would be better to ask the Argentine Government about it.

[Question] And unofficial knowledge?
[Answer] I have read about it in the newspapers.
[Question] Is it equally false that the ports of Lempira, San Pedro Sula and Cortes have been modernized and that Marines have arrived in Honduras from the Canal Zone?
[Answer] Absolutely false. Puerto Lempira has been modernized for commerical purposes only.
[Queston] Is it true that Honduras has been arming itself lately?
[Answer] Only to provide its armed forces with technical training.

[Question] Does this training include joint maneuvers with the United States near the border with Nicaragua?

[Answer] These exercises have been taking place since 1965. We have bilateral treaties and the latest maneuvers have taken place without anything happening... Whe also staged maneuvers with Panama, with Colombia and with other countries.

[Question] But this time the maneuvers took place jointly with the United States on the border with Nicaragua.

[Answer] Yes, but they took place in keeping with bilateral accords. Look here friend, the important thing is not the maneuvers but the fact that Central America is facing problems such as gunrunning, violence, terrorism, lack of respect for human rights, an arms buildup, lack of respect for noninterference in domestic affairs of other nations and refugees.

[Question] What do you do about it?

[Answer] We are working to organize a meeting of Central American foreign ministers which will exclude no one and in which other governments of the Latin American Caribbean will participate....

[Question] Including Cuba?
[Answer] No, because they are intervening in the region.
[Question] And what about the United States?
[Answer] We do not want the United States to participate. We Latin Americans must resolve our problems all by ourselves.
[Question] What do you hope to achieve at the conference?
[Answer] Honduras is prepared to allow international supervision and surveillance along the common border, a task in which other nations can participate.

[Question] But that is what Nicaragua has been saying....

[Answer] No, because what they want is joint patrolling of the border and this is impossible because Honduras would need 150,000 men for it. We propose international surveillance and supervision because we want attention to be paid to the general problem which must be resolved within this framework.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, if Cuba is the one that is getting the weapons in through Nicaragua, why not get it to participate in the meeting?

[Answer] We are talking about an immediate meeting and the protagonists themselves, that is, the five Central American governments should get the chance to talk among themselves first. Our proposal to the OAS is: General disarmament along the border; reduction or elimination of foreign military advisers; international surveillance; halting illegal gunrunning; and launching of domestic dialogue in each country capable of leading to political agreements directed at establishing democratic, pluralist governments and a mixed economy...

[Question] Doesn't this last proposal contradict the principle of noninterference in domestic affaires of other nations that you just proclaimed?

[Answer] You mean in Nicaragua's case?

[Question] Yes.

[Answer] The thing is that the Nicaraguan Government undertook a commitment before the OAS in July 1979 to establish a democratic and pluralist regime, but has failed to fulfill this promise and nowadays an atmosphere of terror prevails in that country.

[Question] Now, since you said that Nicaragua is trying to destabilize Honduras' democratic regime, wouldn't it be better to meet with the Sandinists as soon as possible?

[Answer] That is not the point. We are talking here about a Vietnamization, about a regionalization and I have already told you that our overall and regional viewpoint provides for the discussion of bilateral and multilateral aspects.

[Question] But since you are so close to war, the best thing to do would be to hold an urgent meeting with the Sandinists....

[Answer] What we want for Nicaragua is a democracy and not a return to a fascist dictatorship along Somoza's lines or a communist totalitarian dictatorship. We want a democratic regime and for this the Sandinists must resolve their own conflicts.

[Question] Of course, conflicts which are tied to Honduras; there is information and "on site" reports in the U.S. press about U.S. aid and training extended to Somoza's supporters, reports which also involve the Honduran Armed Forces....

[Answer] Honduras is trying to remain absolutely neutral. It is possible that some of these groups have managed to escape the surveillance of our army. The Sandinists too manage to infiltrate into our territory and we ought to ask them how they do it.

[Question] But these reports have been supplied by journalists not by Sandinist infiltrators.
[Answer] Well, the journalists get from Honduras to Nicaragua...
[Question] That is what I mean...
[Answer] Then, I repeat, we ought to ask the Sandinists.

[Question] What attitude do you expect Argentina to take toward the Honduran-Nicaraguan conflict?

[Answer] When the war for the Malvinas broke out, Honduras extended its full support to Argentina and we do appreciate its solidarity within the Latin American framework; we hope that Argentina will reciprocate our solidarity.

[Question] Do you fear that Argentina could adopt a neutral position or one more favorable to Nicaragua than to Honduras?

[Answer] I cannot pass advance judgement on matters which are something that Argentina -- which has very good relations with Honduras -- must decide about alone. You told me that there were Argentine advisers in Honduras working against Nicaragua... I tell you that I am not officially aware of any such thing. I do not know if Argentina is on Nicaragua's side; that is for Argentina, a respected nation, to decide.

ARMY OFFICER SAYS COUNTRY READY TO REPEL ATTACK

PA071607 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 6 Apr 83 p 39

[Excerpt] Lt Col Roman Tabora Bogran, commander of the 3d Infantry Battalion with headquarters in Naco, Cortes Department, said yesterday that Honduras is prepared to repel any attack, and is also prepared to defeat the Nicaraguan Sandinist forces should they invade Honduras.

"Nicaragua," Tabora Bogran said, "is always threatening Honduras, but I am more than sure that the Honduran Government, armed forces and people will repel the Sandinists." He said that apparently relations between Honduras and Nicaragua are good, but there is always doubt if this is true.

The Honduran Army and people, he added, are prepared to face anything and "I am sure we can lick the enemy. The army is 100-percent ready to repel any attack from Nicaragua," Tabora Bogran said.

NICARAGUA

FOREIGN MINISTER RESPONDS TO HONDURAN NOTE

PA071935 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Managua -- Nicaragua has charged that the Honduran reply to the initiatives for peace in Central America has been to increase its tolerance, concealment and active participation in the armed activities against the Sandinist process.

In a letter sent to Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman said that the territory of the neighboring country is a base of operations of the counterrevolutionaries directed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, CIA. In an energetic reply to a note from Tegucigalpa, D'Escoto indicated that the Honduran Armed Forces have participated in all the military maneuvers that the United States has organized with aggressive intentions against Nicaragua.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST TRIBUNAL DENOUNCES U.S.

PA071227 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Statement by Guillermo Toriello, president of the Central American Anti-Imperialist Tribunal, on 5 April in Managua -- recorded]

[Text] Gentlemen, journalists: I wish to charge here that at this moment 5,000 well-armed Honduran soldiers are concentrated in Choluteca, only 20 km from the Nicaraguan border. They receive instructions from military advisers that the U.S. Government has sent to Honduras. The main objective of this serious provocation is to get the Nicaraguan people to start mobilizing their armed forces in defense of their sovereignty. The anti-imperialist tribunal strongly disapproves of Reagan's disreputable maneuvers.

Gentlemen, journalists; I wish to charge before you and the international public that the persons primarily responsible for this open war against Nicaragua are Ronald Reagan, William Casey, Thomas Enders, Caspar Weinberger and Wallace Nutting, who was unexpectedly relieved of his high post in the U.S. Army Southern Command in the Panama Canal, and whose whereabouts are still unknown.

Other persons involved are Adm Harry D. Train II, commander in chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, who is in charge of all naval operations and aggressions in Nicaraguan territorial waters, and Gen Vernon Walters. Also involved are Col (Robert Grut), Col (Gerald Stromberg) and Col (Joseph Pyro). The first is the commander of the 24th Composite Wing of the Southern Command, and the other two belong to the Security Assistance Agency of the Southern Command.

We cannot leave out the coordinator of this Machiavellian plan of the U.S. Government against Nicaragua -- which the U.S. news media have denounced on many occasions -- who is none other than John C. Negroponte, U.S. Ambassador to Honduras.

Gentlemen, I also wish to charge that among its war preparation plans against Nicaragua, the U.S. Government has increased the flights of its electronic radio exploration spy planes, with RC130 and SR-71 [words indistinct] equipment over the border area and Nicaraguan airspace, for the purpose of providing all sorts of information to the Honduran Army, mainly on the defensive positions of the Sandinist People's Army.

COMMANDERS ARCE, NUNEZ LEAVE FOR MADRID, LIBYA

PA051405 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0318 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the FSLN Political Commission, left today for Europe, where he will participate in the Socialist International meeting slated to open in Lisbon on 7 April. Commander Arce will meet first with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, to whom he will explain Nicaragua's currently difficult situation in face of the invasion carried out by the Somozists financed by the Reagan administration.

At the Socialist International meeting, Commander Arce will denounce the U.S. Government's escalating interference in Central America, which threatens to unleash a regional conflict.

[Panama City ACAN in Spanish at 1216 GMT on 5 April adds that "the FSLN normally attends the Socialist International events as an observer." It also reports that State Council President Commander Carlos Nunez "has left for Libya on an unspecified mission." En route to the Libyan capital, he "plans to stop in Madrid for a few hours."]

BORGE, CERNA BLAME U.S. FOR GUERRILLA KILLING

PA080502 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0254 GMT 8 Apr 83

[News conference granted by Nicaraguan Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge and State Security official Brigade Commander Lenin Cerna, at the Interior Ministry in Managua -- live]

[Excerpts] [Borge] Good evening, companeros and gentlemen of the press. The crime committed against Commander Ana Maria [FMLN Commander Melinda Anaya Montes], independently of the consternation and the grief that it has brought to all Nicaraguans, to all the Central American peoples and the Salvadoran revolutionaries, immediately led the Interior Ministry to carry out the investigations that would clarify the crime that was committed.

Our police force and our security organizations used all their resources and, considering the importance of the victim, we placed Brigade Commander Lenin Cerna at the head of the investigations.

The preliminary investigations carried out with all the resources of the Interior Ministry completely ruled out the possibility of a robbery, not only because nothing was taken from the house, but because a series of elements and police reasoning lead to the conclusion that robbery was not the motive of the murder.

Trying to exhaust all the options and possibilities, we examined the facts that preceded the murder, the facts involved in the case, all the possible factors, and we ruled out the possibility that this was a crime of passion.

We also exhausted all options and reached the definitive conclusion that this was not a common crime. Thus, there was no circumstance or any evidence indicating that a common crime had been committed. If it was not a case of robbery, if it was not a crime of passion and if there was no possibility that it was a common crime, logical reasoning leads to the deduction that it was a political crime.

Who could be interested in murdering Commander Ana Maria for political reasons? Obviously, we have to say that since Commander Ana Maria was a revolutionary, since she was a source of cohesion and unity within the revolutionary movement, since Commander Ana Maria was a firm advocate of the armed revolutionary and anti-imperialist struggle of the Salvadoran people, the revolutionaries could not logically be her murderers.

We reached the conclusion that the only possible murderers are the enemies of the revolution. Who are the enemies of the revolution? We could say the army and the government of El Salvador, who are logically interested in snuffing out the lives of Salvadoran revolutionaries; but because of our knowledge of the intelligence possibilities, of the operational capability of the Salvadoran Army and its intelligence organizations, because of the entire picture that we get from our daily routine study of all these options, we also reached the conclusion that it could not be the Salvadoran Army or that country's intelligence system, which is interested in ending such a valuable life as that of Companera Ana Maria but does not have the practical ability to achieve it.

On the other hand, who committed the crime? In view of all the characteristics that surround the crime, we have reached the conclusion that they are highly specialized individuals. The criminals entered the site of the crime by using technical methods. In other words, they did not break through any of the entrances, the doors or other means of access to the house. They used gloves that are used only by special organizations that carry out what are called secret entry operations. They used hoods to conceal their identity. They used dark clothing, exactly the kind that we know are used to carry out special operations.

The logical thing is that highly specialized persons, to commit a crime like this, one, because of all the other characteristics that I have indicated, would commit this crime without carrying out any acts of cruelty against the victim. However, although this would be the logical thing, they committed the cruelty of stabbing her 82 times. Why did they stab her 82 times before killing her? We have reached the conclusion that they stabbed her 82 times before killing her to create a specific image about the murder.

If a murderer had come specifically to murder the companera, then the normal thing in such a case would be simply to murder her. What they did was to start by stabbing her all over her body, and not one of these wounds was a fatal wound.

Crimes of this type are not a novelty. The history of the criems committed against popular fighters in different parts of the world are repeated and are well known throughout the world. For example, when Patrice Lumumba was fighting for the independence of the Belgian Congo, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency sent a special poison to be given to him surreptitiously.

When Dr Salvador Allende was elected president of Chile in 1970, the U.S. CIA organized the murder of the chief of the Chilean Army's General Staff, Gen Rene Schneider, to force the Chilean Army to carry out a military coup. The plan even included the possibility of making it seem as if the Movement of the Revolutionary Left of Chile were responsible for the crime.

Everyone knows of the many plots that the CIA has organized to murder Commander Fidel Castro. It has used varied resources to murder Fidel, with special artifacts, and I believe that it is no secret to all the newsmen that they used poisoned cigars and ice cream and even clothing impregnated with a fatal germ.

All of these cases have been admitted by the CIA -- all of these cases that I have mentioned -- in its appearences before the U.S. Congress. And these statements have been documented and have come to light due to the scandal that they cause in the United States itself.

There are other cases that are undoubtedly familiar to the newsmen. (Solomon) Bandaraniake, president of Ceylon, murdered in 1951 [year as heard]. Eduardo Mondlane, president of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique, in 1971 [year as heard]. Amilcar Cabral, leader of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, in 1973. Marien Ngoubi, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, in 1977. These are some of the victims of the Central Intelligence Agency.

And I am not going to mention the many plots that have been organized -- and aborted by the companeros of counterintelligence and personal security -- against the leaders of this revolution. I am not going to talk about these. But I am going to point out that the CIA has earmarked $19 million for covert actions; everyone knows this, but perhaps no one, or only a few persons, has stopped to think that those $19 million are only the visible portion of the dollars that are used for these covert activities. There must be many more millions of dollars to buy off vacillating persons, to organize all kinds of activities. For example, the counterrevolutionary activities of the Somozist guards cost much more than $19 million.

It is also no secret to anyone that they have resorted to the systematic murder of Salvadoran patriots. The best-known case is that the Msgr [Oscar] Arnulfo Romero [words indistinct] well known. Recently we heard about the murder of Dr Marianela Garcia, president of the human rights commission of El Salvador.

This means, moreover, that one of the biggest headaches that imperialism and the CIA have is El Salvador, and that another of the headaches suffered by imperialism and the CIA is Nicaragua. What then, is strange about having the enemies of the Salvadoran revolution and the Nicaraguan revolution try to murder the revolutionary leaders of those countries? Why is it surprising that they commit murder, since in addition there is an entire black, terrible history, a recent and multiple history of murder.

Among other things, those who killed her believed that in killing Ana Maria, a vulnerable individual because she was visible and on the surface, they could place Nicaragua in a difficult situation, because we would have to admit that a member of the FMLN Directorate resided in Managua, as is being said in all the media, in order to accuse Nicaragua of supporting the Salvadoran revolutionaries. In killing Ana Maria, her murderers sought to kill not only Ana Maria, but also to do serious damage to the revolutionary movement as a whole and create confusion within the revolutionary movement.

We ask ourselves...[changes thought] we were pointing out a few specific cases. The CIA killed Lumumba, the CIA of the United States killed Rene Schneider. The CIA of the United States killed (Solomon) Bandarenike. It killed Eduardo Mondlane. The CIA murdered Amilcar Cabral and Marie Ngouabi. The CIA has sought to kill and has killed many revolutionary leaders in Central America. Who killed Ana Maria? Who has accumulated, in the course of many years, a lengthy history of crimes that in some cases were planned with great skill? Who has done everything possible to prevent the triumph of the revolution in El Salvador? Who? Who has done everything possible to prevent the triumph of the revolution in El Salvador? Those who have declared themselves to be open enemies of that revolution. They killed Ana Maria. If not, who?

I do not need to present specific proof. I do not need to say: Here is the murderer, because everyone knows who the murderer is. I will not present the murderers here as yet. Not yet, because we are carrying out an exhaustive investigation, and if we presented all the evidence that we have gathered we would hinder the investigation. However, we can say that we already have such evidence. Moreover, we can say that this crime was committed within a much broader plan, a much broader plan. Our National Directorate will make a public statement in the next few days on the new increase, the new levels of the U.S. aggression against Nicaragua. This crime forms part of all the criminal plans against the Nicaraguan and Salvadoran revolutions.

We have here some photos of the barbaric acts that were committed against her. Here we can see the stab wounds. One can barely see, yes it is possible to see the brutal stab wound in the left side of the neck. It is so deep that it reached the bone. In other words, to create this image and to try to confuse the investigators, they carried out such a brutal act that it can really be explained only by the nature of the criminals. Only the counterrevolutionaries are capable of carrying out such crimes.

Revolutionaries have a profoundly humane sense of life. They are capable of killing in combat or, in other countries, to fulfill the law. We are capable of being harsh toward our enemies. We are capable of being harsh, but we are not capable of being cruel. We are not capable of the sadism of those cowardly murderers who killed this exceptional exponent of the Central American revolution. Therefore, on the basis of this judgment, and indicating that we already have sufficient basis for imagining who the assassins are, I only ask the people of Nicaragua, the people of El Salvador and all the people of the world: Who are the murderers? Thank you very much.

[Question] In closing this conference, I would like to ask: Commander, Mr Anthony Quainton, during a working breakfast with newsmen from various agencies in October of last year, said that he was aware of the movements of the FMLN members, that he knew of everything they did in Nicaragua. Asked why he did not give more information on this, he said he would not, because he would be compromising his sources of information. What is your opinion of this statement? At the time he asked that they be withheld.

[Borge] This moves me to ask: Who are the assassins?

FOREIGN MINISTER D'ESCOTO HOLDS DYN INTERVIEW

FY070208 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2045 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 6 Apr (DYN) -- Today, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto was harshly critical of the U.S. foreign policy. D'Escoto also charged Nicaraguan Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo with trying to restore "a Somozist system but without Somoza in Nicaragua."

The Nicaraguan minister, who is participating in the Group of 77 meeting being held in Buenos Aires, also charged the United States with "resorting to all kinds of methods to have other governments endorse the U.S. political objectives."

Asked about the usefulness of international forums such as the meeting being held in Buenos Aires, D'Escoto stated that "each party turns a deaf ear to the other at these forums. "Developed nations, led by the United States, simply do not want to either listen, understand or realize that a war will break out if practical and specific measures aimed at attaining a more equitable distribution of wealth are not adopted as soon as possible in order to establish a more just world.

"I believe that a worldwide confrontation is inevitable due to the intransigence of countries that believe themselves masters of this world." D'Escoto continued saying, "at any rate, this meeting, which is preliminary to the UNCTAD meeting to be held in Belgrade in June, should serve to take us united to Yugoslavia."

In reply to another question, D'Escoto said that "in spite of this objective, problems always come up when developing countries meet to draw up a position toward the North. This happens because some developing countries serve the interests of developed nations, particularly of the United States. These problems come up within both the Group of 77 and the Nonaligned Movement, which held its seventh summit meeting in New Delhi last month."

Asked whether he believed that the situation of the "poor southern countries" might improve after the conclusion of the Latin American democratization processes with a call for general elections in Argentina this year, and in Uruguay and Brazil in 1984, D'Escoto said that "a common political will is likely to grow as developing countries move toward governments that interpret the feelings and the interests of their people."

As for Nicaragua's domestic situation, D'Escoto said that Managua Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo is "one of the main promoters of the counterrevolution." D'Escoto said that Obando y Bravo, who is also the president of the Nicaraguan Bishops Conference and chairman of the Central American Bishops Secretariat, "comes together with reactionary and anti-Christian people who never cared either for the Bible, Christ or the people." D'Escoto added that "these people are approaching Obando in the hope that Obando will recover their interests for them. The international community as well as Reagan's government are trying to portray Monsignor Obando as an authentic democrat and even as a great fighter who played a prominent role in the Nicaraguan people's fight."

Harshly criticizing the Managua archbishopric for "not reacting to the Honduran occupation, which is costing many lives, D'Escoto noted that "it would be unfair calling Obando a pro-Somozist. Obando would like to implement a system similar to the Somozist system but without Somoza because Obando is radically against anything that might imply a revolutionary change."

In reply to another question, D'Escoto said that "Monsignor Obando believes that revolutions are always detrimental to the interests of the church. Obando is fighting to defend the interests of the church. However, another kind of fight is being waged by another kind of Christian, including myself, those who are not interested in pursuing Obando's objective. We are interested in defending the people regardless of whether they are believers or not. We want to defend the inalienable rights of mankind."

ROA REITERATES HURTADO'S CALL FOR DEVELOPMENT

FL071436 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Cuba has termed very important Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado's message to the group of Latin American countries accredited to the United Nations.

In a speech during a meeting of the group, Cuban Ambassador to the United Nations Raul Roa Kouri stressed support for the Ecuadorean president's affirmation that the Latin American and Caribbean peoples possess the indispensable means to overcome the economic and social crisis they are currently enduring.

We share your views, the Cuban representative said addressing the Ecuadorean chief of state, and we trust, he added, that the Latin American capability will be felt in solving most of the problems of health, education and others affecting the region.

Finally, the Cuban diplomat said he believed that now, as never before, a great effort should be made to achieve peace, but we are convinced, he said, that there can be no peace without development.

ALMEIDA MEETS WITH GDR'S MUECKENBERGER IN BERLIN

FL062330 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Berlin -- Erich Mueckenberger, chairman of the Central Party Control Commission of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, has met with Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the [Communist Party of Cuba] Politburo. During their talks, they discussed affairs related to the development of the two countries, relations between the two party organizations and topics on the international situation.

GRENADA

BISHOP COMMENTS ON U.S. STATE OF 'DESPERATION'

FL080020 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Prime Minister Maurice Bishop meanwhile has said that in desperation imperialism is resorting to the dirtiest of tricks against small countries like Grenada. Addressing the general council meeting of the Technical and Allied Workers Union yesterday, Prime Minister Bishop said the United States imperialism, led by President Reagan, has had to change propaganda lines in recent weeks because of internal opposition. He said in his first attacks, President Reagan spoke of Grenada having a new sophisticated naval base but this line, he said, had to be changed in the face of stern opposition even from within the U.S. Congress.

[Begin Bishop recording] When Reagan gets licked on the sophisticated naval base, he goes to another argument. He says alright, its a sophisticated air base they are building. But then he gets licked on that. Then he goes on and he says that it is a sophisticated airfield they are building. When he gets licked on that he says it is a sophisticated airstrip they are building. When he gets licked on that he says it is a sophisticated communications facility they are building. And finally, when he gets licked on that, he says O.K., it is a sophisticated barracks they are building. I really want, comrades, to reflect on the extent to which this man has had to keep sinking lower and lower, inventing lie after lie, trying to make up a new story every time gets (?taken) back.

And comrades, let's recognize, that when someone has to keep descending to these low levels, that a man as the President of the United States would defile that high office in order to make up lies, you have to understand desperation, (?which is what that is), desperation. Desperation to see this revolution not go forward, desperation to slander our country, desperation to try to convince the people of the United States that we are some kind of threat and therefore, desperation to prepare them for an invasion against us. [end recording]

And behind the threat against Grenada, Prime Minister Bishop said, is the fact that this country is trying to (?withhold) from [words indistinct] control of U.S. multinational corporations. Commenting on the assessment of the PRG [People's Revolutionary Government] to the threat, Comrade Bishop said all indications are that the Grenada revolution is very popular regionally and internationally. Internally, he said, the assessment of the PRG is that the overwhelming majority of the people are convinced of the threat against Grenada by U.S. imperialism.

[Begin Bishop recording] We have assessed from the house to house we have done, from the our place visits we have done, that well over 99 percent of our people are fully convinced that our revolution was threatened by Ronald Reagan. And we assess that over 90 percent of those who are convinced were in fact, in one way or the other, willing to do something to make sure that our revolution was not overturned. It took big forms and it took small forms. The bravest among us joined the Combat Militia. Some of those who were not brave enough or bold enough to join the Combat Militia and to learn to use weapons, they joined one of the different forms of the Service Militia.

They put up their hands for the transport section to drive vehicles, to repair vehicles, to lend their vehicles. They put up their hands for the fund-raising section to raise money for boots and uniforms.

They put up their hands for the food and clothing sections. They put up their hands for the civilian control and safety sections, so that they could take care of the children and the elderly in a time of crisis, so that they could evacuate the civilian population that could fight and bring them to a safe place. Our people have responded overwhelmingly. [end recording] Prime Minister Bishop used the opportunity to call on workers to continue to push forward the main task of the revolution for this year.

[Begin Bishop recording] Even while we prepare to deal with Ronald Reagan's warmongerers, we still have to continue to live normal lives. We still have to continue to build the economy. We still have to continue to receive political education. We still have to continue to better ourselves intellectually through academic education. In other words, the basic line of march that we have set for ourselves at the beginning of the year, we have to continue. We must continue with the line of march, the line of march as expressed in the slogan: The year of political and academic education. That political education must continue. We have to make sure the worker education classes go on and get better organized and more successful.

And one of the reasons why political education remains so important, is in a sense, if you don't have the political education, the political consciousness, then you will not be able to understand the real reason for the threats against our country. [end recording]

Prime Minister Bishop said only through increased political education would we begin to fully understand the nature of imperialism.

OAS ASKED TO HELP STOP 'U.S.-BACKED INVASION'

FL062315 Bridgetown CANA in English 2208 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Washington, April 6, CANA -- Grenada today repeated its allegation that a U.S.-backed invasion of the Caribbean island was imminent and appealed for help from the Organisation of American States (OAS). "We call on the peace-loving brother states of the OAS system to use their diplomatic and moral influence to ensure that the military aggression that the United States is now planning against Grenada does not materialize," Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman told a special protocolary session of the OAS Permanent Council convened at the request of the Grenadian mission.

"The People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada is convinced that a United States backed mercenary invasion is imminent," he declared. The Reagan administration, he added continued to use "economic destabilization and a propaganda campaign" as part of the final military onslaught. Washington has already flatly denied involvement in any plan to invade Grenada.

Whiteman also defended the construction of a new international airport in Grenada. Countering President Reagan's March 10 allegations that the airport could serve as a military base, Whiteman declared that "Grenada is a threat to no one." The decision to erect the airport is part of the nation's economic development programme, he asserted.

At a press conference following the session, Whiteman said that "independent and progressive" countries in the region, as well as "valid intelligence reports" indicated the presence of an American-trained group of Nicaraguan, Cuban, and Grenadian exiles in Miami. This he said was the cause for his "deep concern regarding an impending plot to overthrow the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada."

Whiteman emphasized his government's commitment to regional cooperation and faith in diplomacy as a means of resolving the issue. He called on the United States to "take a new road, namely the path of dialogue, normal relations, and the pursuit of peace with justice in our region." The U.S. he said "has rejected every proposal from Grenada to date," including those contained in letters from Prime Minister Maurice Bishop to Mr Reagan "calling for constructive dialogue and for the exchange of ambassadors."

WHITEMAN TERMS NORTH AMERICAN TRIP SUCCESSFUL

FL080035 St Georges Domestic in English 2300 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman has said the response to his visit to North America has been very sympathetic to the Grenada revolution. In an interview with RFG [Radio Free Grenada] News today, Minister Whiteman said at every meeting there was a large and supportive audience comprised of Grenadians, other Caribbean peoples and North Americans.

Despite some negative propaganda in the press, Prime Minister [as heard] Whiteman said there had been very positive reports. He spoke of the response of Grenadians in North America on his visit. [passage omitted on very poor recording of Minister Whiteman]

Minister Whiteman said the positive attitude of the people had found the correctness of the PRF's [People's Revolutionary Government] decision to make an immediate response to the threats against Grenada by U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

STATION INTERVIEWS FMLN-FDR REPRESENTATIVE

FL060140 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Freedom Fighters in El Salvador continue to score successes in spite of the massive American military aid to the country's government. A representative of the FMLN and FDR, Ramon Cardona, told RFG News that the liberation forces in El Salvador are advancing, even though the United States continues its intervention in the country in the form of military aid and advisors. Cardona said that the troops of the government are highly demoralized and that the United States is worried over the advancement of the FMLN in liberating towns and villages.

[Begin Cardona recording] What has the United States so worried, so worried, is that in spite of having sent military advisors to El Salvador to train counterinsurgency elite battalions and to have brought to the United States territory, 1,600 officers and soldiers to be trained and specialized in the United States, and in spite of more than $100 million in military equipment, sophisticated monitoring equipment, warplanes, 500-pound bombs, napalm, M-16's, and etcetera, having gotten the governments of Israel and Chile, and Honduras and Guatemala as well as to participate on behalf of the Salvadoran Government, in spite of all this, not only have they been unable to stop us but we've been able to keep on advancing and growing. And within our control area, we are able to, plant and harvest different crops. We are able to exchange this, the surplus, to other control areas. You know where we might have sugar or some milk, cow's milk, eggs, corn, beans, etcetera. We have there extensions going on in these places. [end recording]

He said that in spite of the repression of the labor unions in the country, there has been a resurgence of political work. He said that last year there was a total of 13 strikes in El Salvador.

Cardona added that an increase in American assistance to El Salvador would mean an upsurge in the amount of killings and assassinations going on in the country by government troops. [Begin Cardona recording] It will mean an increase in repression. It will mean an increase in victims of the war of genocide that they are carrying on against the people of El Salvador. As of this moment, right this very moment, we have an average everyday of 16 persons being assassinated, everyday 16 persons. That is high, that is a lot, you know. We really see how hypocritical cynical the Reagan administration is when they go to Congress every 6 months to say and that the human rights situation is improving. To say that these reforms are being carried on, to say that, those who assassinated the North American nuns are being investigated and put on trial when nothing of this is happening. So we are talking about this massive military aid [words indistinct] and as to what it means in its destructive power. [end recording]

JAMAICA

TANZANIAN APPEARS SET TO CHAIR LOS COMMISSION

FL070210 Bridgetown CANA in English 2342 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, April 6, CANA -- John S. Warioba, the man who seems set to chair the preparatory commission of the International Seabed Authority (ISA) has urged states interested in international cooperation and order in the world's oceans to join the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea to make the treaty work. "All states interested in international cooperation and particularly in order in the oceans should join together and make the convention work, Mr Warioba told journalists last night.

Mr Warioba, Tanzania's attorney general and minister of justice, was last week put by the African group for the chairmanship of the Preparatory Commission after their previous candidate, Cameroon's diplomat, Paul Engo, failed to receive support from all groups during nearly three weeks of negotiations here. Ambassador Engo was chairman of the first committee that drafted the deep seabed mining provisions of the Law of the Sea Convention to which the United States and a few other Western states who have not signed the treaty objects. He was quietly opposed by Western countries and some members of the Group of 77, the Third World Caucus, who insisted on linking the endorsement of a chairman to a total package that included the structure and work of the commission and representation of the decision-making bureau.

Mr Warioba has received G-77 endorsement, and according to Eastern and Western European delegates there is no problem with his candidature, though some were still of the view that the selection of a candidate should proceed as part of the package. The U.S. which claims that the seabed mining provisions of the convention are discriminatory against developed countries and private enterprise, has attempted to lure other states with grouses into a mini-treaty. Washington recently selectively applied the convention with its declaration of a 200-mile exclusive economic zone, covering mainland USA and its territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific.

However, Mr Warioba has not ruled out participation by any country in the convention. Noting that the document would remain open for signing in Jamaica until the end of 1984 and during the following session of the U.N.'s General Assembly, plus the fact that states could accede to it at any time after that, he said: "No one can say at this point that any country is definitely out of the convention."

It has been said among delegates here that how the Preparatory Commission drafts rules for the ISA, which will oversee seabed mining, and the Law of the Sea Tribunal, which will handle disputes, could determine U.S. participation in the convention. Mr Warioba refused to comment pointedly on this thesis, but he said: "The success of the preparatory commission will go a long way in determining the success of the convention." He stressed that it was the Preparatory Commission's function to put a practical implementation of the convention into effect."

On the direct role of the chairman, he said: "The convention is a unique instrument of international cooperation and the Preparatory Commission had the unique responsibility to make it work and the function of the chairman will be to lead the Preparatory Commission to fulfill that responsibility. It is not an easy task, but we must strive to achieve success. "He must rely on the cooperation of all delegations, and one of his main functions will be to try to get delegations to cooperate."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

TT$1.2 BILLION TRADE DEFICIT RECORDED FOR 1982

FL062255 Bridgetown CANA in English 2223 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, April 6, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago recorded an accumulated visible trade deficit of nearly 1.2 billion dollars (one TT dollar; 41 cents U.S.) during the first 11 months of last year, with each month showing a deficit, according to the March 1983 issue of the Central Bank's monthly statistical digest just published here.

Provisional figures for November, 1982 published by the Central Bank showed that Trinidad and Tobago exported 6,768 million dollars worth of goods, but imported 7,885 million dollars worth for the same period, chalking up a visible trade deficit of 1,187 million dollars for the 11-month period.

When the visible trade figures excluded all mineral fuels, the oil-rich twin-island state recorded a deficit of 5,308 million dollars based on exports of 692 million dollars as opposed to imports of 6,001 million dollars for the same January to November period last year.

Central Bank figures showed Trinidad and Tobago recording a favourable visible trade balance each year from 1975 to 1981, making last year the first of a deficit since the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) quadrupled world oil prices and indirectly brought about a boom in this small oil-producing countries fortunes.

Trinidad and Tobago has progressively showed a deficit in its visible trade when all mineral fuels are excluded, with the deficit spiralling from 654 million dollars in 1975 to 6,528 million dollars in 1981.

The Central Bank document showed that the country's net foreign reserves slid from 7,677 million dollars at the end of 1981 to 7,052 million dollars (a provisional figure) in December last year-a drop of 625 million dollars.

ARGENTINA

PRESIDENT MEETS WITH '77 GROUP' DELEGATES 7 APR

PY080012 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Excerpt] President Bignone today met separately with Guatemalan Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola; Bolivian Foreign Minister Mario Velarde Dorado; Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto; Zairian Foreign Minister Kamanda Wa Damanda; the commerce, industry and transportation minister of Liberia and the foreign trade minister of Guinea. All of these foreign officials are heading the delegations of their respective countries at the Group of 77 meeting.

CHILE

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM BUENOS AIRES PARLEY

PY071610 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Miguel Schweitzer is back in Santiago after participating in the ministerial conference of the Group of 77 being held in Buenos Aires.

COLOMBIA

BETANCUR SENDS LETTER TO ARGENTINE PRESIDENT

PA072126 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Letter from Colombian President Belisario Betancur to Argentine President Reynaldo Bignone; no date given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear President and Friend: I would have been glad to honor your obliging invitation to participate in the meeting of developing countries in preparation for the Sixth UNCTAD Conference; but, unfortunately, due to the terrible catastrophe that affected an important sector of Colombia, the Cauca, which destroyed the historic university city of Popayan, I must attend to the urgent needs of my fellow countrymen, coordinating the immediate rescue and reconstruction activities. For this reason, I have sent a delegation of experts and outstanding political leaders headed by Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo to participate in the debates of this just and decisive meeting, in response to your obliging invitation.

I am aware of the importance of this historic meeting in Buenos Aires, due to the distressing situation confronting our countries, which are facing the deterioration of trade terms, the effects of an overwhelming foreign debt and a drastic drop in the price of basic products.

Under these circumstances, the unity of Third World countries is essential, as well as their active and creative cooperation to confront the lack of understanding by developed countries. Likewise, intensive solidarity of developing peoples and their ability to overcome recurrent selfishness is necessary, as only in this way, with an effective combination of planning and action, will we be able to hold successful negotiations with more developed nations.

I take this opportunity to express to you and the Argentine people our unvarying solidarity with your historical claim over the South Atlantic islands, our public recognition of your government's efforts to achieve the democratic consolidation of your fatherland and our gratitude for Argentina's unanimous expression of solidarity regarding the tragedy of our dear Popayan.

Your sincere friend, Belisario Betancur, president of Colombia

PERU

MINISTRY PROTESTS BORDER INCIDENT WITH ECUADOR

PY071315 Paris AFP in Spanish 0404 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Lima, 6 Apr (AFP) -- The Peruvian Foreign Ministry confirmed here last night that an incident between Peruvian and Ecuadorean trocps occurred yesterday on the border between the two countries. A communique released by the Foreign Ministry states that Peruvian forces located in the sector of the Llave Miaza border marker, which is located in the demarked sector of the Condor Mountains, yesterday dislodged an Ecuadorean patrol that had penetrated Peruvian territory.

The communique adds that now that this incident has been overcome, the situation on the Peruvian-Ecuadorean border is once again normal. Finally, the communique indicates that the Peruvian Government has submitted a protest to the Ecuadorean Government regarding this violation of Peruvian territory by the armed forces of that country.

HAVANA REPORTS ON SHINING PATH VICTIMS

PA070432 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Gen (Jorge Monge), chief of the Second Region of the Peruvian Civil Guard, thinks that at least 100 peasants have been killed in clashes and executions carried out by the armed group Shining Path in the southern part of Ayacucho Province. Early reports indicated only 45 victims, but helicopters flying in the past few hours over the towns of Huanca Sancos and Lucanamarca saw dozens of bodies strewn over narrow paths and in mountains creeks.

VENEZUELA

STUDENT DISTURBANCES RESULT IN 12 WOUNDED

PA071542 Paris AFP in Spanish 0356 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Caracas, 6 Apr (AFP) -- Twelve wounded, including two policemen who were seriously wounded by the explosion of a Molotov cocktail, was today's aftermatch of violent disturbances which broke out in the Central University of Veneuela in Caracas during a student march of solidarity with the political prisoners in the country. Nineteen ultraleftwing political prisoners, including former guerrilla commander Gabriel Puerta Aponte, began a hunger strike over 2 weeks ago. The strikers are demanding better prison conditions in the San Carlos Military Prison in Caracas.

Television reports indicated tonight that 10 people had been arrested. Meanwhile, a student leader announced that the political prisoners ended their hunger strike this morning.